



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/021,855	12/13/2001	Michel Bisson	ORACL-01052US1	3936
80548	7590	03/24/2009	EXAMINER	
Fliesler Meyer LLP 650 California Street 14th Floor San Francisco, CA 94108			PHAM, HUNG Q	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2169	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			03/24/2009 PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Advisory Action
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief**

Application No.

10/021,855

Applicant(s)

BISSON ET AL.

Examiner

HUNG Q. PHAM

Art Unit

2169

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 13 March 2009 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

- a) ☐ The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because:
(a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
(b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
(c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
(d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. ☒ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
Claim(s) allowed: _____.
Claim(s) objected to: _____.
Claim(s) rejected: 24-29, 63, 64 and 68-73.
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
See Continuation Sheet.
12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____.
13. ☐ Other: _____.

/HUNG Q. PHAM/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2169

Continuation of 11, does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

As argued by applicant:

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that Lipkin does not disclose generating a unified user profile by creating an extended user class to extend the base user class such that said implicit and explicit properties can further be, by using methods inherited by the extended user class from the base user class, transparently retrieved from and updated in, using the extended user class, both the personalization database and an external user database independent of any knowledge of the user or application of the naming convention of data in the external user database, as required by Claim 24.

The examiner respectfully disagrees.

This limitation is taught by Lipkin as detailed in the Office Action 01/16/2009.

As argued by applicant:

However, as described above, the methods defined in the ISabaRemote class operate on multiple tables within a single database, but do not appear to operate on multiple databases. While the SabaSecurityManager class appears to extend the ISabaRemote class with methods to create and manage security lists col. 42, lines 15-48), those methods still act on the same database as the ISabaRemote class, without extending the ISabaRemote class to operate on an external user database separate from the database operated on by methods in the ISabaRemote class.

The examiner respectfully disagrees.

A new employee with first and last name, SSN, salary, date of birth can be created as a new SabaPerson business object. The new employee values are stored in a database table name tpt_person (Col. 12 Lines 46-64). As shown at Col. 20 Lines 25-60, a newly created object could be stored in two different tables. As further disclosed by Lipkin (Col. 29 Lines 20-39), to support BDK server, a remote interface is defined, e.g., ISabaRemote, with setter and getter method, e.g., setCustomAttrVal (String attr, <type> Value) and getCustomAttrVal (String attr).

According to the dictionary, e.g., Computer Dictionary Third Edition from Microsoft Press ISBN 1-57231-446 X, database is a file composed of records, each containing fields together with a set of operations for searching, sorting, recombining and other functions.

Therefore, a database table is considered as a database. Two different tables, e.g., tpt_person and tpt_person_2, for storing a new employee record with first and last name, SSN, salary, date of birth are two different databases. Person ID, first and last name in two different database tables can be retrieved and updated by setter and getter method.

As argued by applicant:

However, Applicant respectfully submits that Lipkin does not appear to disclose how a security list might allow a single business object to set or get employee values in multiple databases tables. Lipkin similarly does not appear to disclose any example of a user setting or getting employee values in tables tpt_person and tpt_person_2 using a business object. Instead, Lipkin only appears to disclose examples of security lists and how it sets limits on the access of users to business objects.

The examiner respectfully disagrees.

The security list as disclosed by Lipkin is considered as being equivalent to a "security realm" as recited in the claim. The purpose of security list as disclosed by Lipkin is "to allow authentication of data in said personalization database and external user database", e.g., data in tpt_person and tpt_person_2 is authenticated by verifying a user with the user list.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 63, 68, 25-29, 64 and 69-73 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Claims 63, 68, 25-29, 64 and 69-73 are unpatentable for at least the reasons as discussed above..